WASHINGTON, D. C. For the National Era.

SONNETS FOR THE TIMES.

TO THE FREE DEMOCRATS OF NEW YORK AND ELSEWHERE

O Heaven-descended Power, DEMOCRACY I pbuilder of the People! and shalt thou To any fleshly presence veil thy brow, Or to thy recreant champions bow the knee What are self-seeking leaders unto thee, Who heavest the mighty heart of all the world, At whose behest kings from their thrones are hurled

And slavery's myrmidons like shadows flee Therefore, ye followers of this power divine Behold your only Chief! and oh, arise With earnest real, and purify his shrine From the foul fumes of treachery and lies Till the appeased divinity send forth His purer rays, to wake and gladden earth!

> Fer the National Era-MY NATIVE HOME. BY A DAUGHTER OF NORWAY.

Render, it is no fancy sketch that I tell you but one that lives on "memory's pictured wall as really as the scenes of yesterday. Well do remember the craggy mountain dell, far away over the stormy Atlantic, where I wandered when a child, listening to the hourse murmur of "old ocean," blending its voice with the low, dismal moan of the wind, that came from the evergeen, heavy-tasseled pine; there, among that thick green wood of Norway

Moans hollow in the forest trees, And sailing on the gusty breeze, Mysterious music dies."

To one who has lived ever amid scenes of Nature's mildest mood," there may be something cold, desolate, repulsive, in even a thought of a mountain land : there is no joy to them in the snow-topped hills; no gladness at the sight of a mountain stream : they cannot feel that-

"Two voices are there-one is of the son, One of the mountains—each a mighty voice In both from age to age, thou didst rejoice They were thy chosen music—Liberty."

Ah! how often have I longed to hear that music again: to breathe once more the fresh, pure air of my native glen. Sometimes, when carried, in the dust and turmoil of a great city, visions of cooling streams and fragrant flowers have blessed my "waking dreams," and again have I climbed the steep path that led from the sea to my father's door: I have placked the mountain fern, and gathered the shrivelled lichen from the time-covered trunk again I walk the rocky beach, and pick up the tiny ocean shells, and catch the sparkling form from the gem-crowned wave; and it melts to nothingness, too, like the eagerly-grasped pleasures of after years, that have vanished as speedily. Though my lot is east in a sunnier clime, and the murmur of other streams and sighing of softer gales have grown dear to me, yet can I never forget thy lofty hills and barren rocks, my country! Bright golden days were they to me, when I clambered afar o'er hill-top and date,

as unconscious of my future lot, and as care less of all sorrow, as the stream that ran babbling by my way. As unconscious, did I say? But I verily believe that mountain rivulet knew its destiny; for did it not ever hurry on between its narrow banks! And then with what a sudden leap it rushed from the rocks, and, a double power-that of enlightened conviction as if scorning the earth, it flew through the air, now and then just touching the projecting

Three years ago, I think I was your only air, now and then just touching the projecting point of a rock, and fell, far below, into the som of the ocean.

Reader, have you ever seen a mountain torrent? Have you felt the wild thrill of joyous freedom, as you saw it leap from crag to plain, and plain to precipice? Have you watched its sprayey gems on leaf and flower-bud, glist-ening in northern starlight? Though I have seen these rock-imbedded brooks, in a thousand the feelings they produce. It has been said, that eloquence can never be written, but must be spoken from heart to heart. Even so in Nature, her eloquence can only be felt. Nature has many aspects that can never be described by words. Such is a rushing stream of water: there is something so peculiarly wild and impetuous, and at the same time free and lofty, its motions, that words cannot convey a just description of it.

But this stream in my native valley is be with the recollections of childhood to my heart. Strange stories tell the superstitious, of elfin pranks along its border; here, when the misty morn creeps on, the ascending vapors are them fairy forms who have revelled all night in the glow of the cynosure star; and, when rainbows span the waterfall, Odin himself descends from his Scandinavian heaven, and walks their shining path; and when the Aurora Borealis casts its varying shades below, then demons of war hover over its fountains, and fear seizes the awe-struck inhabitants. But to me it has been an emblem of life-its source was far up among the mountains. I, too, was born among the wild crags of the free, and rushed as fearlessly forth in the sunny spring of life, dreaming as little of darksome hours as did it; but fearful chasms were before it, and rude precipices and it fell into a gloomy cavern, where light struggled vainly to cheer its way, but never entered; where birds and flowers were not; yet it finally emerged, a stronger current than before, and gave its pure waters to the Atlantic. But, even in its darkest places, it spread greenness about its way. I, too, have had my dreary, lonely way; but I fear that I have not, like it, given any gladness to the weary ones in my way. And shall I, at last. help to make up the ocean of good? Alas! I fear that, though my years have been few, much of life has been lost. Yet, shall I despair? Never; though the path be now dark and wearisome, still will I hasten to perform every duty to comfort the sorrowing, and cheer the sad-dened, in life's way. And the sunlight may find me stronger, better, nobler in suffering,

when it greets me again.

But did I not promise to tell you of my romantic home? There is an inlet of the Atlantic, a little south of Bergon, that extends many miles into the country, between a hald, rugged country on its northern shore and a comparatively smooth plain on the south. A short dis tance from Bergen, on the rough side of this bay, stood the house where my childhood hours were passed: it was built up from the shore a few rods, and a path, in some places hewn in the solid rock, led up from the shore to the house; away up above was a large rock, on the summit of which grew a large pine, that hung partly over its edge, and in the topmost branches an eagle built its nest, from year to year. Many an hour have I watched the old strong pinions she was away at the break of so with the Hunkers and more liberal Demodawn, greeting the rising sun with her shrill scream, on her errands of love for the eaglets in the o'erhanging tree. Then, there was a little grove of great pines, where the voice of the sea mingled with the voice of the forest. There, in that wild, lone wood, have I watched the ptarmigan flitting along the ground, and to white, where the snow-flakes began to fall. Indeed, I thought its feathers were covered with snow! Then, I've adopted various ways to get the icicles that hung on the bearded branches of the pines above me, but never satisfied when I obtained them—sparkling as they did in the sunlight, I had deemed they were precious treasures. was the scene upon the water at moonlight, and the row in the boat to church, which every Sabbath brought, unless too stormy; and so fond did I become of my Sabbath water-excursion, that tears often filled my eyes when I strange, fantastic light upon the water; and then sublimity indeed might be seen.

There Aurora dances at noon of night And flings a shewer of crimson light, Whose ever-varying hues e'er gleam O'er rock, and erag, and mountain stream And easts each varying change below;

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE ERA

BRIDGEPORT, CONN., Sept. 15, 1852. I can assure you that the cause of downtrodden humanity is gaining friends every day and that, too, at a rapid rate, in the "land of steady habits." Old parties are being sundered. and all that is necessary to revolutionize the State is light on the subject of Slavery. Enclosed is fifty cents in U. S. postage stamps, for which you will please send the Era

to Walter Gilbert, Bridgeport, Conn.

WILLIAMSBURG, MASS., Sept. 16, 1852. Westward the star of Empire takes its way," and westward is emigration from New England. There are thousands of families at this moment in New England, who would gladly "move West," were it not for that dreaded scourge of immigrants-the fever and ague. The lands, too, in Indiana and Illinois, are now so taken up that a favorable location costs too much for the means of most Eastern farmers. They are now just beginning to hear of Minnesota, with its perfectly healthy climate, its fertile soil, and excellent facilities of access, and good market; and if half that dimly comes to us be true, it is undoubtedly a second

All that is needed to start a tide of emigration, such as never was seen before, to Minnesota, in the spring of 1853, is some definite ac ounts from actual settlers in the Territory.

We want information as to the advantages afforded, descriptions of the country, and statistics, and facts; and hundreds of colonies will be formed this winter, to proceed at the earliest

possible period in the spring.

Will you not, Mr. Editor, grant the use of your columns to some Minnesotian who shall feel disposed to impart the necessary information? If you agree to this, I would earnestly call upon "J. W. N.," of St. Anthony's Falls, whose letters, two years since, in the Era, were read with interest, or upon any one in Minnesota who is willing to furnish, through the Era, the knowledge that will result in such an acession to the Territory; and I promise, myself, to circulate among the local papers the most important items of interest that may be fur-H. MARTYN. "J. W. N." will please attend !-Ed. Era.

Norristows, Pa., Sept. 20, 1852. DEAR SIR: At a Convention of the Free Democracy of Montgomery county, held at Norristown, Pa., on the 4th instant, it was re-solved that a summary of the proceedings be published in the National Era. By an over-

only ask you to notice our ticket. Free Democratic Ticket of the Fifth Congression al District of Pennsylvania. For Congress-Samuel Aaron, of Norristown.

State Ticket. For Senate-Dr. Hiram Corson, of White

For Assembly-J. P. Rutter, of Pottstown; Charles T. Jenkins, of Hatfield; John Fretz, of

Spring Mill. We wish especially to secure notice of the nomination of Samuel Aaron for Congress. He is a man whom we are proud of, and we hope

to give him a strong vote. Yours for Freedom, A. E. CHARLES. KENDALL, N. Y., Sept. 14, 1852. The Era is doing much in the cause of political reform among us. It has made many sound converts to the true political faith within

subscriber in this town. Now, you have more than forty. That magic banner, "Free Soil, Free Speech, Free Labor, and Free Men," carries an inspiring energy to many a bosom.

ABINGDON, ILL., Sept. 10, 1852. It you could know of as great a change throughout the United States as there is here, our success would then to you appear certai

ORGANIZATION-HOW TO DO IT.

LOCKPORT, NIAGARA COUNTY, September 18, 1852. To the Editor of the National Era:

I seldom trouble the Era with a communication, but I think enough has been done in

We have a thorough organization in every town in the county. Lockport is headquarters, and through our corresponding committee we can rally our whole county in forty-eight hours if we want to get up a mass meeting, &c. A business committee meet weekly, (called the Democratic League.) to consult and devise ways and means to give efficiency to our or-organization, spread documents among the people, get subscribers for the Era and kindred prints; in this way an enthusiasm is got up among ourselves, and new recruits are

I see from the last Era some of the correspondents think the time too short, between now and election, to do much. This is a mischie ous error—it is long enough; a short battle hard fought, (especially when the enemy is afraid of having more deserters than recruits, is what will tell. When the time is lengthy, many tire out towards the latter part of the -the very time when enthusiasm should be at its highest point.

It seems to me, we cannot duly appreciate the noble speeches delivered by our worthy men at Washington, if we fail to purchase and circulate them. The Free Democracy must remember, if they expect to keep members at Washington to speak and act for them, they must back them up at home. When we meet each other, how heart-cheering it is to talk of those noble speeches and their authors; but are we as willing to lose time and money, (considerable if necessary,) to lay this feast of fat things before a hungry multitude?

Do not stop to mourn over a Stanton or Van Buren; "let the dead bury their dead! In all reformatory movements, we find those whose faith fail; nevertheless the cause moves along, and finally leaves them in the dim dis tance, and others are raised up to fill their places. For instance, although Arnold proved traitor, a Lafayette filled his place, and our

liberties were secured. In conclusion, let every man do his duty and all will be well; and our noble champions can return to Congress next winter, with th joyful tidings of hundreds of thousands of a constituency to back them up at home, while confronting slaveholders, (yes, trorse.) NORTH-ERN DOUGHFACES, at Washington.

Yours, &c., John Roberts. P. S.—The old parties here appear awfully eagle carrying sticks to repair the damage of a storm, or fish for her young brood. On her men fear the Silver Grays, and vice versa, just erats: and all dread us.

For the National Bra. INDIANA.

Pursuant to previous notice, a portion of the citizens of Rush county met in Convention at wondered why it changed its hue from brown to white, where the snow-flakes began to fall. Carthage, on the 4th inst. The house being called to order by the Chairman of the Central Committee, on motion, J. W. Young was appointed President, J. M. Clark Secretary, and J. H. Frazee assistant.

Various committees were appointed. Richard J. Hubbard, being called on, addressed the audience in an appropriate man-ner, showing the origin and character of the Anti-Slavery organization, &c. He was followed by Isaac Kinley, who likewise entertained the Convention with a brief

and pertinent address.
In the afternoon, J. M. Clark, on behalf of saw that Boreas would deprive me of it. And sometimes the Aurora Borealis would send his which were read, and laid on the table to make way for George W. Julian, who, being introthen sublimity indeed might be seen. No-where do the Northern Lights glow with that and a haif, with remarks which commanded fitful, gleaming brilliancy that they here dis- the most fixed attention. In short, it was evident that the large and respectable audience in attendance felt that they had with them this day an able and independent champion of

the National Convention at Pittsburgh, etc. On motion, the resolutions were taken from he table, and, with their preamble, adopted.

The resolutions are of the usual character. On motion, a County Central Committee was appointed, viz : Joseph W. Young, H. Henley, ohn M. Clark, Jonathan H. Gray, John H Frazee, Jethro Barnard, and Daniel Axtell. The Committee on County Nominations re ported in favor of a separate ticket, viz:

For Senator-John M. Clark. For Representatives-Jonathan H. Gray, D

Axtell For Sheriff-Jesse Leonard.

For Treasurer-Henry Henley. For Commissioner-Tristram Coggeshall. For Coroner-Thomas S. Folger.

For the National Era. ELECTIONEERING IN OHIO.

Columbus, Ohio, September 18, 1852. The Free Democrats of this District held Convention on the 28th instant, at Reynoldsburg, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Congress. Several of the delegates from Columbus had gone there with the purpose of resisting a nomination; but all points were fully discussed by the Convention; and when the vote for a nomination was taken, there were but three or four dissenting voices. On the 3d instant there was a call for every

oody, and especially for our naturalized Irish

citizens, to attend a Whig meeting at the City Hall, when it was announced the young Irish orator, Gibbons, of Cincinnati, would "hold Everybody did not go, but probably a portion of everybody did. as I saw there Whigs, Democrats, Free Democrats, Irish-men, Germans, and others without "marks." But Gibbons did not come. So Galloway took the stand, and made a strong and candid plea for a tariff on the protective system. His strong illustrations were drawn from the embarrass ments of our iron manufactories. Indeed, this seems to be a hobby with all the tariff men. He said that he should look on free trade with suspicion, if for no other reason, because the English people favor it. They knew well enough it would injure us, while it would benefit themselves. How easily politicians can detect the slime of hatred in the movements of all who hold opposite opinions. Men must be our foes because their fathers were, and must conceal a dagger when they proffer a

Tuesday evening brought here "the hero of San Jacinto." His speech was entirely personal. As a set-off to the interference of Gensight, this was neglected until now, and we eral Scott, by which several Irishmen were saved from hanging by the British for treason, he told of some who for religious scruples de serted the American army and joined the Mexicans in the late war. After the taking of the city, he found these deserters among his pris-"And," said General Houston, " did Scott do? He most magnanimously, when the war was over, and the army needed no example to discourage mutiny, ordered them

Horace Greeley spoke in the streets the sam evening. I did not hear him, but am informed he spoke of the tariff. The next day the Whigs had a mass Convention. The afternoon session was held in Goodall's Park—a most delightful place, by the way, for rambles, sc-nics, and mass conventions. Here Mr. Ewing edified us with a discussion of the tariff and internal improvements, devoting the burden of his speech, however, to the former a few months past. It seems to carry with it Peroration-ridicule of General Pierce. Greeley followed on the tariff, representing our country to be on the verge of ruin, for the want of protection. The crisis was at hand, and would have been on us ere now but for the mines of California.

Among all the political speeches which ave yet heard by Whigs and Democrats, have not heard one allusion to the usurping spirit of slavery. I have listened eagerly, but only to see them "turn from it and pass away," whenever some unlucky train of thought preented its unwelcome But they are doubtless tacitly defending the platforms which they would fain have us Anti-Slavery men believe they do not stand upon. Meanwhile they tell us, on both sides, that Ohio is to be the great battle-ground. Accordingly, here in the capital, no week passes without two or three rounds of their heavy artil-lery. But though they affect to despise the Free Democratic party, yet they fear us more than they do each other.

For the National Era. FREE SOIL BATIFICATION MEETING.

On Monday, the 6th day of September, 1852, a Free Soil Ratification Meeting was held at the Court House in Marion, Linn county, lowa; and, on motion, Jesse H. Holman was called to the Chair, and Robert Smyth was chosen Sec-

[Various committees were appointed; the usual matters for a Convention disposed of, and an admirable series of resolutions was reported and adopted, a few of which we append.

Resolved, That we will undoubtedly and unequivocally support, with our whole heart, and do all in our power that is honorable, by our action, to elect the Free Soil nominees for President and Vice President of the United States Resolved, That with Hale and Julian we expect the support of all men who properly esti-mate moral worth and true Democratic Principles, and who wish to see Union, Justice, Freedom, and Prosperity, prevail, and whose judgment and conscience assure them that our principles are in accordance with truth. Resolved, That upon the Slavery question, the doctrine of the platforms of the Whig and

Democratic parties, in letter and in spirit, are anti-Democratic, anti-Christian, and untrue. Resolved, That Free-Soilers are not men o

one idea, but they are the only political party who propose and sustain any great and good measure of National Reform in the present Resolved, That the recent efforts of John P Hale on the Homestead bill entitle him to the

gratitude and respect of the laboring classes, and of every good citizen.

Resolved, That we do now, as we ever have lone, disclaim all idea, desire, or power, to interfere with Slavery in the States.

Resolved, That the True Democrat, of Mount Pleasant, in this State, is a true and faithful advocate of Free Soil and Liberty principles, and that the interest of our cause and State demand for it a more efficient support.

The Committee on Presidential Elector re-ported the following: Resolved, That we have confidence in the ability, patriotism, and Free Soil principles of Allison H. Willits, and recommend him to the Nominating Committee as a suitable candidate for elector; which was unanimously adopted. It was recommended to the Central Committees of the several counties of the district to call a Free Soil Mass Convention, at this or some suitable place, about the middle of Octo-

The Secretary was authorized to furnish copy of the proceedings of this meeting to the editors of the Prairie Star, True Democrat, and National Era, and request their publication.

On motion, the meeting adjourned.

Jesse H. Holman, President. ROBERT SMYTH, Secretary.

For the National Era.

The Era states "whenever the winter is unusually cold on this side the Atlantic, the season is uncommonly mild in Europe," (and vice

versa,) and asks the reason.

If the fact be such, it may be accounted for thus: Storms are caused by an ascending colthus: Storms are caused by an ascending coumn or upward current in the atmosphere. The air rushes in from all quarters, along the surface of the earth, to replace the air which has thus ascended. If the storms arise at the South, the cold wind rushes from the North, and the weather is then cold; if they rise at the

account of the character and proceedings of AN ADDRESS TO THE FREEMEN OF VERMONT. BY JUDGE HUTCHINSON, OF WOODSTOCK.

> FREEMEN OF VERMONT: Now, as the State elections are over, permit me to draw your at-tention to the infinitely more important election of November next. Permit me to address you as Freemen, regardless of the party names by which you are designated as politicians. This I am pleased to do, because, aside from collateral influences, which too often intrude themselves, you have one common interest, very important to your own welfare and that of your country. And here let me ask you to forget party, and party names, long enough to look around and see where you stand, and why you stand there, and how you came there; and see what hope remains for our common country and upon what grounds that hope is founded For what is the use or value of political parties, when all parties and party distinctions are buried in the common ruin of our Republican Government, with all its boasted security for civil and religious liberty? Of what importance to us is the name of that usurped Government which tramples under foot all our rights and dictates all the measures in the adminis-tration of our Government? What matter to us what name is given to that usurped power, whether King, Priest, Autocrat, or Democrat If we conclude basely to submit our necks and shoulders, and all the political rights of which we boast, to that usurped power, and bury in oblivion those sacred principles of liberty, those eternal principles of right, which nerved our Pilgrim Fathers to fly to the wilderness, to find a resting place for the enjoyment of those principles, and which, at a later day, nerved our Patriot Fathers to rebel against the tyranny exercised over them by the Crown of England if we conclude thus to submit, no matter what degradation is implied in the name given to that usurped power. Let us look at our degradation, and not at its name.

> King Slavery, at a time, having fully tested his powers to sit enthroned behind the curtain. and regulate, to his heart's content, all the measures of our Republican Government, notwithstanding, the outbreaks of certain rebel-lious individuals called abolitionists, decreed a finaliter to all these outbreaks; decreed a compromise by which he and his subjects should have full power to overrun all the territory of each independent sovereignty in the Union, i search of their stray property, take it at pleasure, with or without warrant, and compel you, or any of you, or all of you if necessary, un der heavy penalties, to assist in reclaming this stray property, and compel you to pay, from the Treasury of the United States, the expenses of carrying back this stray property to the place from which it strayed, and forbidding you the exercise of all the charities of life, re quired by the laws of humanity and by the benign principles of the Gospel; and for their compelling you to pay, as a matter of debt, one thousand dollars for each article of such stray property that should escape through your disbedience to this decree; and that at all this you must neither murmur nor complain; the King consenting, in the mean time, to move his auction slave market just out of the walls of the great city, which may be spiritually called Sodom and Egypt, in which slavery is protected by laws enacted by Congress: they having no more right to enact laws protecting slavery, than those which protect murder; and further decreed, as a sanction and security for perfect obedience to this decree, that whoever of you should refuse fealty, and withhold a most sol-emn pledge to obey this decree of Compromise, should not be eligible to the office of President or Vice President of the United States, nor have any reason to hope for any benefit from the immense sources of honor and profit placed by the Constitution under the dispensing powof the President.

> The mandate of the King is obeyed. The Compromise receives all the forms to give it force, if any forms could give it force. You will readily perceive that the rebellious

abolitionists, whose rebellious conduct moved the King to require and decree his finality. to avoid the dire penalties of this decree. This the rest of you who are not shut out from all hopes from it, and by it, seem divided into two parties, called Whigs and Democrats. Among you have been found ten or fifteen aspirants to the office of President of the United States. They all understood the decree as therein sta-ted. They each and all started and moved with this pledge of giving full effect to the Compro-mise, including the Fugitive Slave Act. Among the many aspirants to that high office from said two parties, two have been selected—Gen eral Scott from the Whig party, and General Pierce from the Democratic party. All the rest of the aspirants are left to the disappoint ment, and regreet, and mourning, and shame, of having sought even high honors, by engaging in a warfare upon their own rights and those of their country, in favor of that system of slavery which is condemned by the laws of God, by the laws of humanity, by the common sense of mankind, except in that dark spot in the United States, so dark as almost to make Gen. Lafayette regret his sacrifices and toils, and the braving of dangers to aid our Patriot Fathers to establish our independence, to establish that liberty which is every day despised and trodden under foot by every person whe

holds men in bondage, or who aids, or assists, or encourages the holding men in bondage. Does not this present the true answer to the question, where do you stand? Do you not stand two combined armies under Generals Scott and Pierce, upon the battle mount, pledged to support two platforms, which are two twin-drag-ons, threatening fire-brands, arrows, and death, to all who oppose them, while they fight the battles of King Slavery? As it respects the warfare between Freedom and Slavery, these two armies are combined. As it respects the question who shall receive the spoils of victory, and divide them among his coadjutors, this, suppose, must be decided in favor of that general who most manfully fights the battles of

Slavery. Does any one pretend, or can any ontend, with any plausibility, that the state and character of the two platforms, and of the Generals to carry those platforms into effect, is not here truly presented? We think not. What, then, is the ground of controversy between the two parties, as they strive for the mastery be-tween each other? So far as we can learn, each party urges that his General is the most fit person to conduct the army to victory, and divide the spoils; each uttering many things tending to show the unfitness of the rival Generals for this great work of party conquest. shall not trouble you with any comparison be-tween the two Generals, as to their fitness or unfitness to lead the forces on to battle, or to divide the spoils. But upon one point like Eli-hu of old, I will show my opinion. And it is my decided opinion, that in each State in the Union there are not less than eight or ten or a dozen men as fit, in point of suitable qualifi-cations, for the Presidency, as either General Scott or General Pierce; but they have not been brought into public notice by military epaulets and military titles, nor by the halloo that is generated by a murderous warfare: and it is a sad omen to our country, if military fame is the leading passport to civil distinctions But were these two Generals eminent above all others, in point of general talent and statemanship, coming, as they do, pledged to support those twin platforms, would render them, or either of them, unfit to be the President over any but a despotic, slaveholding community.

But what is to be done, or what can be

done? Those who are active in electioneering say that it is morally certain that either Scott or Pierce will be the next President. Probably they believe it, and with good reason too. The slaveholders have nominated no other candidates but these two; and who but slaveholders have any right to select candidates for the

thus: Storms are caused by an ascending column or upward current in the atmosphere. The air rushes in from all quarters, along the surface of the earth, to replace the air which has thus ascended. If the storms arise at the South, the cold wind rushes from the North, and the weather is then cold; if they rise at the North, they draw the warm air from the South, and the weather is comparatively mild.

Most of our storms, the past winter, arose in the South; consequently, the wind which passed over us had crossed the frozen lakes, the forests, the mountains, and the extensive tracts covered with snow, coming from the region of perpetual congelation; and hence the cold winter in the United States of North America.

All the great storms travel from southwestwardly to northeastwardly, so that the storm which in the United States would be in the south, would be at the north in Europe; hence their winter would he mild where the cold winter winter would be at the north in Europe; hence their winter would be at the north in Europe; hence their winter would be at the north in Europe; hence their winter would be at the north in Europe; hence their winter would be at the north in Europe; hence the would be at the north in Europe; hence the winter would be at the north in Europe; hence the would be at the north in Europe; hence the winter would be at the north in Europe; hence the would be at the north in Europe; hence the would be at the north in Europe; hence the would have been shouth to appoint officers, except the King? No one, surely. If the wing against the people were appointed by the king against the people were appointed officers, except the king? No one, surely. If officers, except the king? No one, surely. If officers appointed officers to lead the army of the king against the people were appointed by the king. And who else had any right to appoint officers, except the king? N Presidency ! But, reader, I could talk ever of my romantic Norway. Her scenes are fresh as the morning zephyr; but you can never know their charms till you have seen, have felt them. So joint you adieu.

But, reader, I could talk ever of my romantic Norway. Her scenes are fresh as the morning zephyr; but you can never know their obarns till you have seen, have felt them. So joint you adieu.

But, reader, I could talk ever of my romantic Norway. Her scenes are fresh as the morning zephyr; but you can never know their obarns till you have seen, have felt them. So joint you adieu.

But, reader, I could talk ever of my romantic Norway. Her scenes are fresh as the morning zephyr; but you can never know their obarns till you have seen, have felt them. So joint you adieu.

But, reader, I could talk ever of my romantic Norway. Her scenes are fresh as the morning zephyr; but you can never know their the principles held by the founders of our Government, from which, alas! wardly to northeastwardly, so that the storm which in the United States would be in the oblivion, like the untimely birth, that never away the sum of Government, from southwest-wardly, so that the storm wardly to northeastwardly, so that the storm wardly to northeastwardly, so that the storm wardly to mortheastwardly, so that the storm wardly to mortheastwardly, so that the storm wardly to mortheastwardly, so that the storm wardly to mortheastwardly from a new point of the wardly to mortheastwardly, so that the storm wardly to mortheastwardly, so that the storm wardly to mortheastwardly from a sew point of the principles held by the founders of our Government, from which, alas!

BUCHANANS JOURNAL OF MAN.

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But we do do like the untimely birth, that never as we the sum in the United States of North America.

All the great storms travel from southwest-wardly so that the storm wardly so that the storm the United States of North America.

But Header All the great storms travel from southwest-wardly so that the storm the United

litically, as traitors, unless we march triumphantly into the enjoyment of those inaliena-ble rights of life, liberty, and the pursuit of nappiness, for which our Patriot Fathers fought and conquered. Indeed, this very decree of Compromise or finality is itself a gallows, with a halter hanging out, for every rebel who moves, or complains of his hard lot, to remain lumb under oppression. Moreover, this assurance that either General

Scott or General Pierce will be elected Presi-

dent, assumes as fact, that you Whigs, or you

Democrats, are so wedded each to his own par ty, so degraded under party pledges and party influences, that you cease to be independent freemen; cease to think and act for yourselves cease to realize your responsibility to God and your country, for the result of your actions, political as well as personal. I hope better things of you than this assumption indicates. And well I may; for, if you blindly, or unadvisedly, follow the dictates of party leaders, to aid to an injurious result, you can no more throw from yourselves, on to those leaders, your responsioility for that result, than you can deny your personal connection with those actions roduce or aid to produce that result. And what I here write that may refer to you, or any of you, I write in the full belief that you are willing to know the truth, and practice the truth, and that you will act under a sense of your personal responsibility, both to learn and practice the truth, and that in political mat-ters as well as mere personal duties; and that you will weigh thoroughly the evidence which shows the opposite character and nature of freedom and slavery; and be convinced that both can find no finality, no resting place upon the same soil, but one will necessarily crush the other; and being convinced of this, will act and vote in favor of Freedom. In this fond hope, I now present to your view another fact. We who are in favor of liberty, as against slavery, are under no more necessity to fight un-der the Generals appointed by the King, than were our Patriot Fathers to fight the battles of Freedom against British tyranny, under the officers appointed by the Crown to crush that freedom. A large Convention of Delegates lately met at Pittsburgh, in Pennsylvania, delegates from all parts of our country, men standing and acting and warring upon those inalienable principles of right in our Declaration of Independence, that all men are created equal. and are endowed by their Creator with the right of life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiss : men who would not engage in a warfar against slavery under officers appointed by King Slavery. They presented before the public a Platform of the principles of liberty in partial detail, which you can read in those public prints which are willing you should be well advised of what is going on in support of that liberty for which our Fathers emerged from Colonial Slavery. They also agreed upon and presented before the public, as standard-bearers, to unite their strength, and progress on the road to victory, the Hon. John P. Hale, of New Hampshire, and the Hon G. W. Julian, of Indiana, for President and Vice President; men of as good character and talent as are to be found in our country, and men thoroughly de voted to the cause of Freedom as against Slavery. These men are selected from the band of modern Rebels, as Washington, Franklin Hancock, the Adamses, and others, were se-lected from the Rebel Band at that day, to lead in the great concerns of the Revolution Hale and Julian are as well formed for the Franklin, and others, for their day and crisis Now, in conclusion, let me urge upon you Freemen, one and all, whatever have been and

present day and crisis, as were Washington are your party names and ties and tendencies to recollect that the powers of our Governmen are in the people, that you carry and exercise at the ballot-box your portion of those powers, and are responsible, before God and our country, for the correctness of that exercise of your powers; that the great struggle now before our country is between Freedom and Slavery. and must so continue till one yields to the undisputed sway of the other: that every ballot cast at the election of President and Vice President next November, tells and counts either for or against Freedom. Seek, earnestly and to become well acquainted with the various interests of our country, and especially the interests of Freedom. Do not rest content ed to peruse such documents only as the King puts forth and circulates among you, to awe hi rebellious subjects into passive obedience and base submission. Do endeavor to procure and read and circulate the late important and truth-bearing speeches of Messrs. Hale, Chase Sumner, Rantoul, Mann, Giddings, Cleveland Townshend, Durkee, and others, not forgetting this scrap also. Then go to the polls and cast your ballot as a thorough knowledge of facts an enlightened conscience, a due sense of per sonal responsibility, and a spirit of true patri

otism, shall dictate. Titus Hutchinson.

Woodstock, September 9, 1852.

MR. PORTER'S FLYING-SHIP.

Mr. Rufus Porter has again reported pro gress in his novel enterprise of constructing ship to navigate the air, which it appears i now approaching to completion. This last re port bears date on Saturday last, and, for th gratification of such of our readers as feel an interest in the matter, we transfer it to our Report of Progress in the Business of Construct-

ing the Pioneer Eroport, or Flying-ship, by Rufus Porter.

TO THE SHAREHOLDERS: Since the date of last report, we have had rains every day which have greatly retarded our progress—the work being of a nature to require dry weather. Nevertheless, I have the satisfaction to announce that the float (the most essential part of the apparatus) is ready for inflation with air, preparatory to the adjustment of the longitudinal rods, rudder, pulleys, replenishing pipes, and saloon wires. Some parts of the work prepared have been admired and complimented by the few who have seen them. The engines are superior, both in construction and style. The floor of the saloon is twenty feet in length by six in breadth, and consits of a combination of upwards of one hundred and forty pieces of spruce timber, and strong enough to sustain forty persons; yet its entire weight is only twenty-five pounds. The floor of the engine room is arranged to be independent of the main floor; and the engine and boiler are so arranged as to be at any time instantly disconnected from the wheels, and detached from the saloon, should occasion so require, for the purpose of repair or otherwise.

I have therefore, and until recently, expect ed to find a cheaper mode of producing hydro-gen gas for inflation than the common chemigen gas for inflation than the common chemi-cal process, and especially as a gentleman had offered to furnish the gas for less than fifty dol-lars. But he, for reasons known to myself, having recently declined to fulfill his engagement, I have decided to inflate by the old proalso employing cubical trunks for generators instead of barrels or casks. I have already ordered the materials for in-flating, the cost of which will exceed \$600. The

anticipation of disappointment with regard to the economical mode of inflation induced me to sell more shares than was at first intended. But it is gratifying to consider that none of the shareholders will suffer the least disadvantage by the excess of expense in the construction of this first aroport. That our patience has been tried, by a succession of untoward circumstan-ces, I need not hesitate to admit; but still the prospect is bright as eyer; the shares are in lemand : and two weeks of fair weather will enable me to "report progress" in a manner more interesting to parties concerned.

WATER CURE ESTABLISHMENT, BRATTLE

RUFUS PORTER.

BOROUGH, VERMONT. THE proprietor, Dr. R. WESSELHORFT, begs to inform the public that he has recovered from his severe sick ness, and is able again to attend to his professional duties. Former and new putients, therefore, may depend upon his giving due attention to their cases. They will also find pleasant and comfortable accommodations, both for themselves and friends, but will please to remember that the establishment is intended for the cure of discuses by meany of water, and not for a botel at a fashionable watering place. Yet to the lover of nature and a quiet summer residence the house has many attenations besides its water cure, for Nature has indeed been lavish of her gifts on the town, and the walks and drives in the vicinity.

March 18.

PATENT AGENCY.

PATENT AGENCY.

THE subscriber continues the business of Solicitor for I Patents. Grateful for the liberal patronage he has en joyed, and for the gratifying testimonials of satisfaction that he has received from those who have employed him, he resolves by promptness and assiduity to merit a continuation of their favors. Having been many years engaged in building and operating all kinds of machinery, and having invented some of the important improvements now generally adopted, his intimate knowledge of mechanical operations enables him to understand and to specify inventions much more readily and accurately than lawyers, who have formerly done the business.

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AZA AR NOLID, Patent Agent.

Washington, D. C., 9th month 20th, 1852.

Washington, D. C., 9th month 20th, 1852. References — His Excellency F Al.en, Governor of Rhode Island; Edward Lawton, Collector of Customs, Newport Rhode Island, Hon. Thomas J. Rusk U S. Senste; Hon Charles T. James, U. S. Senate. Sept. 23—6m

SOLDIERS CLAIMS.

AM still engaged in the prosecution of claims against the Government. Such of the soldiers of the falexican war or their heirs, as have filed claims to bounty land, and has them suspended or rejected, or who have not applied, will d well to open a correspondence with me, as I can obtain their land in a most every instance. There are about 15,000 such claims on file in the Pension Office, nearly every one of which I can have allowed if authorized to act for the claimant. "I word to the wise is sufficient."

OT Suspended claims under act of September 23, 1850 also successfully prosecuted, and no fee will be charged it any oase unless land is procured. Address.

Sept 25. A. M. GANGEWER, Washington, D. C.

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A Sermon of the Dangerous Classes in Society.

A Sermon of Poverty.

A Sermon of the Moral Condition of Boston.

inday

3. A Sermon of Immortal Life.

4. The Public Education of the People.

5. The Political Destination of America.

6. A Discourse on John Quincy Adams

7. A Speech at a Meeting of the Anti Slavery Society,

1818. 18. A Speech at Faneuil Hall, before the N. E. Anti-Sia

very Convention, 1838
19 Some Thoughts on the Free Soil Party and the Elec-tion of Gen Taylor, December, 1848.
20. A Speech at the N. E. Anti-Slavery Convention, May,

1850.
22. The Function and Place of Conscience in Relation to the Laws of Men
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G. W. LIGHT,

March 18.

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LUCIUS C. MATLOCK,
July 29-7t

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Sep. 3.

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Aug. 12.

A. M. GANGEWER,
Attorney and Agent, Washington City, D. C.,
A TTENDS to claims for Pensions, Bonnty Land, Extra
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References.— Hon. S. P. Chane, Ohio; Hon. D. Wilmet,
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June 5—6m FULLER'S COMPUTING TELEGRAPH.

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